irches in the morning a chance to hear he Eishop, who easily outranks all his colgues as a preacher T. A. G.

BISHOP FOSTER PRESIDED. Proceedings of the Second Session of

the Quadrennial Conference. CLEVELAND, O., May 2-Aside from the episcopal address, which was read by Bishop Warren, of Denver, there was nothing of especial interest in the second day's proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. The four women delegates who are likely to prove a bone of centention continued to occupy their seats and vote the same as male delegates, but their fate will probably be decided at a secret meeting which is being held this evening. Upon the report of this committee, which will probably be submitted on Monday, the fight of the conference is to be made, and it is not likely that much other business will be transacted until that question is disposed of. The weather has been warm and pleasant to-day, in spite of the threatened aspect of the sky at times, and attendance | tion. The rebel generals, their president and

Foster's turn allude to the confusion and disorder that characterized yesterday's proceedings. He | Alert will sail north soon. suggested that business be transacted in an orderly manner, and added that quiet could not be sustained without the co-operation of the delegates. He said delegates should give their name and conference before being recognized. Bishop Foster then gave a lecture on order and it was evident that he did not desire a repetition of yesterday's

disorder. Dr. Whish, of Kentucky, introduced a resplution for the appointment of a sergeantat-arms to maintain order in the rear of the torium. The resolution was amended to have the conference bear the expenses and was agreed to. Mr. P. H. Swift, of Chicago, eague be appointed to consider of one nember from each annual conference. It was passed against opposition. A committee of seven on rules was ap-

ntment of a committee of eighteen on constitution, fifteen to be by district and three at large. This is one of the greatest questions which will come before the conference and the broathing of the subject caused a decided flurry. Amendments were offered. The first was for the committee to consist of two members from each district conference of the General Conference. Mr. Bentley, of Missouri, moved that the com-. M. Shaw, of Des Moines. A great deal prevailed until finally Dr. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the moon for a committee of nine on the table it was promptly done. Dr. Teter shut off debate by moving the previous question and the motion was carried. haplain C. C. McCabe read a telegram stating that Dr. John M. Reed is at the oint of death. The conference ordered a elegram of sympathy sent to Mrs. Reed. LAYMEN SCORE A POINT.

Dr. Leroy M. Belt, of Ohio, then brought

the laymen question to the front. As the ections are taken up each year for the penetit of certain benevolences. These are pers. Dr. Belt moved the appointment of a committee of laymen and clergymen from lences. Dr. Smith moved that all papers and resolutions on this subject be referred to the regular committee on temporal econ-Dr. Belt would not permit this, and smith's motion was laid on the table. first skirmish was won by the laymen. Hynett wanted to add one clergyman and one layman from each society to the committee. Dr. Buckley opposed this and a humorous and vigorous address. or. Hynett's amendment was laid on the able and Dr. Belt's motion was carried. ormation on this subject was ordered referred to this committee. Dr. Homer Eaton, of Troy, N. Y., pre-

pointment of a committee of five on mempirs on officers who have died in the past ive years, and Dr. C. H. Payne, of New ork, offered one authorizing the appointment of a committee of five on fraternal gates. Both resolutions were adopted At half past 10 o'clock Bishop Warren, of Denver, began the reading of the episcopal dress. It was ten thousand words in ength, and was in the nature of a report on behalf of the Board of Bishops to the conference. It embodied an exhaustive renew of the work of the conference during the past four years. Reports were made ocerning the missionary work, Sunday ool, church extension, freedmen's aid bureau work, and on the subject of disci-pline. The address concluded as follows: The world will come to see this when human thoughts grow large enough. Abhorrence of sin will be measured by the cost of redemption therefrom. Men will become great as they are holy, God-like as labor for men and for more than 1-wide interest. Then shall national macies not pertain merely to little islnds, but to universal brotherhood. We shall cease to regard the gospel of Christ as a theory, a system of dectrine, a pardon only, a be towal of joy, a means of ing to heaven, and regard it as Paul d, as a power-a power of self, and work others unto salvation, present and ternal. Then shall the church, redeemed not by corruptible things, as silver and gold, but by the precious blood of Christ, oyfully and triumphantly to the accomnent of the great commission given to it by the Master in the hour of His ascension, to 'go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' " At the conclusion of the address the confer-

WOMEN MAY BE SEATED. The committee on eligibility, which was appointed at yesterday's session to consider the question whether the women delegates shall be permitted to sit in the conference, met this afternoon at the First M. E. Church. The entire afternoon was devoted to a discussion, in which the opponents of the women took the leading part. Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, took the lead in opposing the seating of the women. He said it would be in violation of the constitution, doubly so, because at the last General Conference an amendment had been proposed to the constitution, that amendment having been submitted to the annual conferences in the meantime and defeated. Dr. Buckley said he did not oppose giving women the right to vote on the supposition that the right to vote would mean the right to be voted for, for it often happened that the eatter right did not go with the former. Rev. Dr. D. H. Moore, of Cincinnati, spoke in favor of seating the women. After discussing the question until 6 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet at 7:30 in the even-The evening session was strictly but it was learned on reliable authority that a vote was taken which resulted to 11 in favor of permitting the women A minority report will be sub There was a meeting of the laymen's as-

sociation this afternoon to consider the uestion of time limit for clergymen. A minter is now permitted to remain in one lace but five years. At the meeting this afternoon a paper was read, in which it was urged that the time limit be extended if the congregation and minister desired it, and the approval of the conference and the consent of the presiding elder and bishop were obtained. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, which showed that there was a great divergence of opinion on the subject. Finally a committee of fifteen was appointed to take the matter under ration and submit to the conference a report of its action. At a meeting of laymen to-night it was cided by a vote of 67 to 15 to demand qual representation in future conferences for laymen and ministers. Senator Harland, of Wyoming, was chosen to present the action of that meeting to the conference.

During the afternoon meetings of the urteen district conferences were held for the purpose of selecting members of the ee on judiciary, the committee on constitution and a committee to consider position to consolidate all the benevoent institutions of the church in one general organization. These committees were not all completed when the conference ad-

A large audience assembled at the Armory to-night to listen to an address by Rev. J. B. Hamilton on the conference claimants in other words, the superannuated ministers speech was not delivered, the presiding elder dismissing the audience with the exanation that the delegates were tired. Mr. Hamilton said afterward that he had not nces because the subject was an unpopular inc. Other delegates said it was doubtful whether he would be permitted to speak

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2.—Philip D. died to-day, aged elenty years.

LEONISTS SURRENDER

PEACE REIGNS AGAIN IN THE RE-PUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Zelaya's Troops in Possession of the Rebel Stronghold-Flight of Leaders of the Insurrection.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 2.- The President of the rebels, General Baca, sent a commission of the foreign merchants of Leon to President Zelaya and to the American minister. Lewis Baker, who arranged for terms of peace. President Zelaya demanded an unconditional surrender. This was finally agreed to and the government troops, with flying colors, entered Leon today and took possession of the city. The insurgents surrendered all of their ammuni-

the various ministers left the country 'to to save their lives. Minister Gamez has officalled the delegates to cially notified United States Minister Baker order and Dr. E. W. Parker, of that the war has ended and that peace has India, opened the session with scriptural been established. The port of Corinto will reading. The presiding officer was forced to be opened to commerce in a few days. It is expected that the American man-of-war

WASHINGTON, May 2.-According to cablegram from Managua, Nicaragua, received here from private sources, the rebellion which has raged in that country for the past four months has been brought to an end by the surrender last night of the rebel forces, whose headquarters were at Leon. There are hints that further trouble may ensue, however, unless considerable concessions are made by President Zelaya to the conservative interest. During the rebellion, which was caused by the demands of a large element in the Liberal party, now in power, on President Zelaya, which he refused to concede, the Conservatives stood by the President, making certain conditions as the price for their support.

RHODES IN DISGRACE. He May Be Ordered Home for Trial-

His Love Affair.

NEW YORK. May 3.-A special to the World from London says: Cecil Rhodes's him I didn't know, but the detectives raised career is regarded as ended. There seems to the lid of the trunk and took out a letter adthe bishops. This was violently opposed by himself and it is quite probable that he will be ordered home by the imperial government | to come in to point him out to the police to take his trial with Jameson. His friends are profoundly apprehensive that such a command might result either in the tragic termination of his life or in his flinging back a defiance at the imperial authorities, which might result in war with the mother country and ultimate establishment of the United States of South America. There is a story current in the clubs which, if true, may explain the previously cautious, self-contained Cape dictator's amazing recklessness in all these recent proceedings. When in London last year, the report goes, he fell in love with the widow Georgina, dowager Countess of Dudley, still one of the most admired of English beauties, although she has now been a grandmother for two years. The lady is said to have declined his offer of marriage, declaring she is resolved never to marry again. Ever since this rebuff Rhodes is said by his friends to have been a changed man, naving grown more reserved and arrogant than before, rejecting off-hand the restraining counsels of his former advisers. He had never before shown the slightest fancy for women. He had always made it a point to have about him no married men. The effect of such a disappoitment on a man of his im-mense self-will and pade may well have been what his friends now assert. Will Intercede for Hammond.

> WASHINGTON, May. 2. - F. W. Jewell and wife, of Johannesburg, and attorney Treslow, accompanied by Senator White, called on the President to-day regarding the case of John Hays Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell are going direct to Cape Town to intercede with President Kruger in behalf of Hammond and will carry the congressional petition started by Senator Stewart to him. Mr. Jewell said to the Presilent that the first thing that President Kruger would ask would be, did they see the President of the United States, and desire to assure him they had. Mrs. and Mrs. Jewell are well acquainted with President Kruger and his wife. President Cleveland was much interested in what they had to say, and expressed appreciation of President Kruger and his ability to cope with affairs arising in his country. He also expressed the hope that the mission of Mr. and Mrs. Jewell would be successful.

Hungary's Millennial Exhibition. BUDA-PESTH, May 2.- Emperor Francis Joseph to-day opened the millennial exhibition here. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Hungarian general, and was accompanied by the Empress. The Minister of Commerce, Ernest De Daniel, met their Majesties at the gates and made a patriotic speech on the millennium of Hungary, expressing the great joy felt by all present, as well as by Hungary in general, that their King and Queen had enhanced the glory of the exhi-bition by their presence. The Emperor replied, dwelling upon the pleasure he felt at-being able to open the exposition which marked the existence for a thousand years of the Hungarian state, eulogized the Hungarian nation, and expressed his complete confidence in the loyalty of the Hungarians.

The Matabele Revolt.

LONDON, May 2.-A dispatch from Buluwayo, dated May 1, says that the town is quiet. The Matabeles and a troop of cavalrymen commanded by Captain Gifford recently exchanged shots at Hope Foutain. The Matabeles quickly retired. A report from Salisbury says that the British column engaged the Matabeles on Queque river, near Gwelo. The rebels lost thirty men and retreated towards Mavenskraal. No British casualties are reported.

LISBON, May 2.-It is reported here that two hundred Englishmen have gone forward to Mashonaland, traveling in bands of fifty, over the Biera railroad.

Sixty Miners Killed. VICTORIA, B. C., May 2.-The steamer Mlowera brings the particulars of the explosion in the Brunner colliery, near Wellington, New Zealand, on March 27. Of the sixty men entombed not one escaped death. If not killed by the first explosion they could not have long stood the deadly gases. All but twelve were married men, most of them with large families, and by the death of the bread-winners 250 women and children were

The Czarewitch's Condition. NICE, May 2.-The Czarewitch passed a restless and feverish night. His mother, the ex-Empress of Russia, was at his bedside during the greater part of the night. The physicians in attendance upon the sufferer

have ordered a change of air, but his con-

dition prevents him from being moved at

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who has been ill Insurance Commissioner Linehau has denied the application of the Iron Hall to do business in New Hampshire. The Moulton Leather Company, with fac-tories at Lynn, Mass., has assigned to A.

V. Pope & Co., of Boston, for \$135,000. Most of the claims against the concern are held in New York and Philade At Nelsonville, O., yesterday Fred Doug-lass gave himself up to the police for killing Dow Willum, his brother-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Willum had separated. Last night against the warning of Doug tried to break into his wife's house, where-

pon Douglass shot him. Minister MacDonald, at Teheran, cabled Secretary Oiney to-day that the Grand Vizier of Persia returned thanks for the prompt expression of sympathy from the United States on the assassination of the Shah. Yesterday the President, on receipt of news of the Shah's death, sent a cable-

gram expressing regret. Jones, the Mint Thief, Convicted.

CARSON, Nev., May 2.- The jury in th Jones mint case brought in a verdict guilty this afternoon. He will appear is sentence Monday. So far as the pub knows, this ends the celebrated Carson Mint fraud cases. Jones, who was assistant register and melter at the mint, was accused of stealing a large quantity of bullion from

Losses by Fire. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2. - Sp

to be about \$500,000. The firm declined to state the exact amount of its insurance stating the risk had been partially covered. ELLSWORTH, Me., May 2.—"The Pines, he summer residence of United States Ser ator Hale, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire th's morning. The loss will probably reach \$50,000. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

QUASI CHALLENGE

(Concluded from First Page.) the doorway and talked to my sister. I then went upstairs. It was then about to o'clock. I am sure he went to his room. "How long did you remain in the di

ing room that Friday night?"
"Until about 10:30 o'clock." "Was the door opened from the dining "I sit where I can see who comes in and who goes out; the door is always open. sat there that evening "Did Scott Jackson leave the house whi you sat there?"
"No, sir, he did not."

"Could he have got out any other way?"
"No, sir; he could not."
"Where did you go after you went "I went to my room and read until abou "Did you hear any one leave your house during that time?" sir; I did not."

sir; I think not." "Did you see Jackson Saturday morning?" "How many persons slept in Jackson's bed

'Could any one have gone out without you

Friday night' "Did you make the beds?"

Thursday night? "When did the detectives first come Wednesday, the day Jackson was arrest

"How many persons slept in the be

"Who were the detectives?"
"I think Crawford and Schnucks. They asked for Jackson, but I said he was not in asked them what they wanted, but they said they just wanted to see Jackson. Then they went out and Chief Deitsch came. Then the detectives came back and I tried to get them to tell me what they wanted Jackson for, and then they asked me if I knew whether Jackson knew any girls in Greencastle or not. I knew they were officers, and I had read of the Fort Thomas murder, and I said to them: "'Oh, it couldn't have been Mr. Jackson, for he was in the house Friday night.' Then I told them (the detectives) that they could

go up to Jackson's room. I and a detective went up to the room, and he asked me tell him which was Jackson's trunk. I tol dressed to Mrs. Jackson. Walling cam out. Then while I waited for Mr. Jackson was arrested on the street." Court at this point adjourned until

AFTERNOON SESSION. Meeting of Scott Jackson and H Suffering Mother.

Among the first visitors in the court room Saturday afternoon was Mrs. Jackson, the

mother of Scott Jackson. Crowds began to pour in as soon as the doors were opened, and the turnout of ladies was greater than at any time before. Many of them came in anticipation of seeing Mrs Jackson. Mrs. Jackson, assisted by Mrs. Dr Lewis, at whose residence she is staying while in Newport, entered slowly and with great effort made her way to the chair reserved for her near where Jackson's empty chair stood. Beside her Mrs. Lewis sat and looked after the venerable lady with watchful care. Mrs. Dr. Post sat directly behind Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson was dressed entirely in black and wore a black bonnet. On her breast she wore the white ribbon of the Woman's Temperance Union, of which organization she is an active member. She did not look particularly sickly, but was very pale and with difficulty held up her head. I could be plainly seen that she resembled the prisoner and any one who saw the two would pick her as Scott Jackson's mother. When she entered she held a bunch of white flowers in her hand, which it was supposed she would give her son when he was brought in Jackson came promptly at 2 o'clock. With a quick step he walked to his mother's side and kissed her on the forehead. They seemed to be delighted to see each other, and conversed together until the proceedings began and their attention was attracted to other things. The jury filed in a moment later and Miss McNevin again took the stand. Colonel Crawford continued his

The night Jackson was arrested, she said, the detectives and reporters flooded house. The detectives took everything they could find to police headquarters. They took Walling. A reporter came for a hypodermisyringe. None was found in the room. unday morning detectives Crim and Mcfound a pair of lady's hose in the room. She handed them a cap. They took way some underwear.

"Had any officer looked behind the trunk efore the stockings were found?" asked olonel Crawford.

"Had any officer looked behind the trunk was then called and testified that Jackson was then called and testified that Jackson away some underwear. pefore the stockings were found?" asked Colonel Crawford.

'Yes: detective Bulmer.' Colonel Nelson then took the witness for cross-examination What business were you in before y took the boarding house? "Was in millinery business, and later worked for Alms & Doepke.' "How many roomers did you have?" "About ten." "Did you see all your roomers every

COLONEL NELSON'S SARCASM.

"Did you keep such close watch that you could tell when they went out and came "Yes, sir; for reasons."

"Did you see them when they came in at have since lived in Greencastle." "Not always."

The reason she kept so close a watch on the rooms, she said, was because the hall door was open and all the roomers placed their things in charge of the keepers of the boarding house. The reason the doors were kept open was because the students would mislay the keys, break them in the doors and then call the people of the house at all hours. The object of leaving the house door open all night was to let the roomers come nd go just the same as if they had keys. Miss McNevin was then asked to begin with Jan. 20 and tell where Walling and Jackson were every hour of the week ensu-ing. She said she could not. She gould not do this with regard to the other boarders. She could tell every hour they came and went out, she said. She could see them come in and go cu

in the hall from the dining room, which

door was open. The dining room is used for a sitting room. Not all the roomers had friends. Some of them did. She did not know any of her roomers any great length of time. Yet, she said, she knew whom they brought in with them. She could tell what room they went to by the sound of the door. She could tel sound of every door in the house, she said. It was her business to watch all comers and goers. There were come times when she was not on the watch and therefor was not able to see everyone coming in and going out. She did not keep a diary or note book. She claimed she could tell the move ment of her roomers every day of the week of the arrest, because Chief Deitsch and others asked her to recall these facts. She

told it from memory, she said.

Colonel Nelson seemed to be trying confuse the witness, as she had difficult in understanding his questions. She sai that she could not recall things as to the week before the arrest in the same way, be cause she only paid attention to these mat ters from day to day ordinarily.

The reason she could remember the movements of Scott Jackson the week of the finding of the giri's body was because sh had been asked to recall these facts. She said that if she had been called on to do the same with regard to the other boarders she could have done so. Colonel Nelson asked her to do this wit

Dr. Littler. She proceeded to do it. Then Colonel Nelson shifted the examination. On Friday night she retired nearer 12 than 11. She was asked if she had not made oath in two depositions that she had retired at She answered that she had never bee MISS M'NEVIN PINNED DOWN. "Why did you watch the movements of Jackson particularly and remember his whereabouts for the week before the finding

of the girl's body?" "I tell you I was asked to recall his move ments and I did so." "What time did you say he returned Su day night?"

"Did you remember of Albien going ou do, on Friday night, Jan. 31." e had given her deposition ar he had stated she had retired at 11 o' at only to her room and not to b

stated by a representative of Fuller & Co. statement, and Colonel Nelson bases on one in Washington, was maked the a statement.

ther tack. She declared she could see the also see the door from two points in the skting room. She or some one else always watched it. She was asked if she ran to watched it. She was asked if she ran to see when any one came in, but Colonel Crawford objected to the question. Judge Helm said he would interfere at the proper moment. A.bion, the barber, had brought a friend with him Monday night. They roomed on the third floor, but went to Jackson and Walling's room. She had not seen Albion go out often the week previous to the murder. On Monday, Jan. 27, he had gone out about 9 o'clock. She did not remember what time he came home. time he came hom Up to this point Miss McNevin had not been tripped up, holding her own well. She said she kept no notes of either Jackson's

asked her, but had told of their movements so often she had no difficulty in remember Judge Helm stopped the cross-examination right here on this particular point. Jackson, she said, was in his room on Monday night, Jan. 27, after supper, and did not go out, to her knowledge. If he had she would have seen him. She did not see Wailing go out that night, either. Colonel Crawford again protested against

or Walling's movements after Chief Deitsch

this kind of examination.
Colonel Nelson was then called to a halt by the judge for asking if Miss McNevin kept a note book or diary about her roomers' movements. She said that she could not tell how often Jackson came home on Monday because the police had not asked her to exercise her memory on this point. "She says the reason she remembers Jackon's movements so closely is because Chief

Deitsch asked her to look up the matter for him, and I want to know merely if she made any memorandum for him," said Nelson. The court said the question was competent and the witness answered, "No."
"Now, this is May 2. Do you mean to say you can recall all these occurrences in January?" asked Nelson. "Certainly. I have been asked about them a hundred times, not only by reporters, but, I think, by every detective in the depart-

The spectators laughed.
"Tell me what happened on the Thursday of the week before the murder. "Oh, I think this witness has been cross examined strongly enough," the court said interfering. "You will have to bring in new matter if you want to continue. "This is a remarkable witness," said Nelfor New York.

"I think so, too," said Attorney Crawford, but I don't want the witness commented on here. Attorney Nelson said he wanted to argue as to why the movements of the men on Monday night should be closely scrutinized. The jury and witness were withdrawn.

THE COLONELS QUARREL. After the jury and witnesses had retired Colonel Nelson said that he hoped that no one, would believe that he was examining the witness for any purpose other than to ascertain the facts. The Colonel quoted an fying about the movements of a prisoner should be allowed to be put under the most liberal and broadest examination. But he said there is no portion of humanity that can be so positive as a woman. "What she won't she won't, and that's the end on't." "They're usually right, aren't they?" broke in Attorney Crawford, raising a laugh at the Colonel's expense. "The gentleman has not associated enoug with respectable people to say," said Colone Nelson, and the spectators laughed the other way, and the court rapped for order.

Crawford retorted: "The Colonel has a been with me enough to know." "It is good for me that I haven't," said Colonel Nelson. Then he added: "The court

will understand that this is not meant; i is merely pleasantry. Nelson had finished and said: "The gentleman has made a remark calculated to reect on me," and then he said in the next breath, "I want to know what the gentleman means, for I intend to hold him personally responsible before he leaves this ourt room." The court and the sheriff rapped vigorously Nelson half rose from his seat and sald am personally responsible for what

'Attorney Crawford," said Judge Helm, any remark like that is contempt of court, and for that I fine you \$25." Crawford was white as a sheet and Nelson red as proverbial fire. The audience in court was buzzing with "Give me a check," said Crawford. Then he said to a few friends: "That man cannot say anything like that to me." Colonel Nelson walked to the water cooler

and said to a few friends: "I wonder how badly he wanted to tackle me.' Attorney Crawford paid his fine by writing out a check a few minutes after it was im-Then the jury returned and the cross exbegan, but nothing new came out, and Mrs. Jennie Garver, sister of Miss McNevin, was called. She testified that Jackson and Walling came to the house Jan. 6 and occupied the room over the din-ing room up to the time of the arrest. Jackson, on the fatal Friday night, came down about 8 o'clock to borrow a bottle of ink and she noticed he had his whiskers shaved off. She called her sister's attention to the fact. Jackson went to his room about 9 o'clock. She did not see him go out after that. She said she had made a depo sition to the effect that she thought Jack-

was in the sitting room between 8 and o'clock Friday night and they talked to him for about twenty minutes. She was lying on a lounge in the back room with the toothache and could see the stairway. She retired at 10 o'clock and had not seen Jackson go out up to that hour.

Miss McNevin, recalled, testified that
Walling was in the house Friday evening.

DR. POST TESTIFIES. Dr. Edwin Post, professor of Latin in DePauw University and brother-in-law of Scott Jackson, took the stand. He wore the spectacles of a close student.

"Where did you marry?" "At Merchantville, N. J. My wife and I 'Has Scott Jackson been at your house?' "Yes. When he was a lad of thirteen or fourteen he lived with me a year or two

Dr. Post said Mrs. Jackson came into his family at Greencastle three or four years

ago, and went subsequently to Indianapolis, where Scott was to attend dental college. "How long did she remain in Indianapo-'The defendant came to Greencastle in

August, 1894, and late that month or early the next he and his mother went to Indianapolis and set up housekeeping."
"When did they return to Greencastle?" "The next March. Mrs. Jackson rented the cottage next to mine, and she and Scott ived there. She did not break up house keeping until Feb. 5 of the present year." Dr. Post said Scott Jackson's reputation n Greencastle was good, and then Colone Crawford turned the witness over to "Mr.

Lockhart." He used Lockhart's name for Nelson, utterly ignoring the latter.
"Can I use him awhile?" asked Colonel Nelson, and Lockhart said: "I will turn him over Nelson asked Dr. Post if he knows James Leslie. The witness said he did not. The prosecution then produced a draft which Post

drew in Leslie's favor. "I think now that Leslie is probably an officer of the dental college the defendant attended in Cincinnati. Mrs. Jackson usually sent money to her son through me."

After Crawford examined the draft the prosecution introduced it in evidence. The witness said he never heard of Scott Jackson being put in the workhouse at Indianapolis, but he had heard of his arrest 'Did you hear of his carrying a human head in some receptacle there?" asked Nel-

The court sustained the objection o

nel Crawford.

"Do you know of his being indicted in New ersey for embezzlement?"
Crawford's objection was again sustained.
"Do you know of his indictment in New Jersey for robbery?"

Crawford's objection was again sustained.

Dr. Post said all he knows of Scott Jackson's troubles with the Pennsylvania Railway Company he obtained by reading newsapers since the defendant's arrest A'ma Crane, niece of the Misses McNevin testified to the fact that between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday night Jackson came down stairs to borrow some ink. She also saw

Miss Rose McNevin, Mrs. Garver and Mis Minnie McNevin were recalled, and said that Jackson is now wearing some clothes ns were read from the following parties in Greencastle, to the effect that Jackson had a good reputation in that place: John H. Morrison, dentist; Alva P. Brock-way, Thomas E. Darnell, deputy county clerk, and J. W. Gro

Court adjourned at 5 p. m.

After adjournment Dr. Post stated to a reporter that the check which he (the Doctor) had given to Jackson, payable to James Leslie, was for his "dissecting fee." The check was never presented for payment,

Mr. Quigg Resigns as Editor. NEW YORK, May 2.—Lemuel E. Quigg, M. C., has retired from the editorship of the New York Press, his connection with the saper ceasing to-day. Ervin Wardman, who as acted as manusing editor of the Press

of the reason for his retirement he said:
"Mr. Einstein, the proprietor of the Press,
and I have differed so materially as to what
should be the policy of the paper that I
thought that both our interests were best served by my retirement."

STRUCK BY THE FTRURIA.

An Italian Bark Badly Damaged by Big Steamship. LIVERPOOL, May 2.-The Cunard steamship Etruria, Captain Ferguson, while leaving this port to-day for New York, collided in the Mersey with the Italian bark Geronima Bianchi, Captain Garibaldi, which arrived here on March 13 from Buenos Ayres, The bark was so badly damaged that she had to be beached in order to save her from sinking. The Etruria suffered no damage worth mentioning and was able to proceed to New York this afternoon. The Geronima Bianchi was built at Sestri. Italy, in 1876, hails from Genoa and was owned by S. Bianchi. She is of 646 tons

A Small but Useful Gunboat. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.- The United States gunboat Petrel arrived yesterday from Honolulu. The Petrel is one of the smallest gunboats in the navy. She is similar in appearance to the Concord, though a little smaller. This is her first visit to this port. She proceeded to Asia from the Atlantic side and was for a while detailed in Bering sea. During the troubles in China over the missionaries she voyaged up the rivers, owing to her light draught, and was able to go further into the interior than any ships of the Asiatic squadron. Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 2 .- Arrived: Hesperia from Naples; La Bourgogne, from Havre, Sailed: La Bretagne, for Havre; Maasdam, for Rotterdam; Massachusetts, for London; Umbria, for Liverpool; Ems. for Genoa; Palatia, for Hamburg; Ethiopia and Neustria, for Marseilles. PHILADELPHIA, May 2.-Sailed: Pennland, for Liverpool SOUTHAMTON, May 2. - Sailed: Paris,

HAVRE, May 2 .- Sailed: La Touraine, for New York. A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Luckyman Was Innocent, but Could He Have Proved It? Washington Star.

"As an illustration of how easy it is to become the victim of circumstances and how the strongest kind of proof may be established against a person entirely innocent of criminal intent merely through false appearances, I wish to narrate an incident in my

street, in this city, and, as there was more room than the family needed, the third floor was rented, the occupants thereof being a newly-wedded couple. The husband's work kept him from home at night, though sometimes, when work was slack, he would get in before daylight. My sleeping room was im-mediately beneath that occupied by the

"At the time I speak of there was also another lodger in the house, not confined to any particular floor or room, but having the run of the whole premises. This was a pet cat, a great favorite with all of us. This same cat came very near getting me into serious trouble. On one occasion she took a week's leave of absence. We never ascertained where or how she spent the time, and no trace of her could be found. But 'the cat came back.' "One night I was aroused from a deep

sleep to hear a piteous mewing at the uppe door. I hastily arose and without taking the time to even put on my slippers I hurried down and admitted the wanderer. Then I started upstairs to my room, but by some and often will walk two blocks to show you mental aberration a seemed to forget its the way. He will probably ask you to have location, passed it by and went on up to the "The only way in which I can explain my mistake is this: There was a basement to

he house and I usually entered that way. To reach my chamber in such event I was, of course, compelled to ascend two flights of stairs, and the habit thus formed may, in epy state, have led to the error. The first thing I knew I was standing, clad only in one very much abbreviated garment, inide the tenants' room. The door was unlocked, and I had opened it and stepped in without disturbing the sole occupant, the young wife. There before me by the light streaming in through an open window, I could plainly see madame wrapped in slumber, unconscious of the proximity of a stray man, calmly, yet not quietly, snoozing away. "For a moment I was completely upse and failed to realize the situation. Then recovering my senses, I softly stole out, with-out attempting to close the door. I had been in my own room less than five minutes when there was a rattle at the front door as a key was inserted and in walked Mr. Younghus-band. Quietly he sped upstairs and soon after I heard a somewhat animated discussion, in which the fact of the room door being open seemed to cut quite a figure. I didn't go up and explain the matter. In fact, I was so impressed with the narrow escape I had made that I was compelled to resort to the contents of a small bottle I kept in my room in case of accidents to steady my nerves. What a wonderful difference a few minutes may make in the affairs of mankind. I was

never before so struck with the value of "Now, suppose I had been discovered by the young wife as I entered, or by the husband as I came out! What construction would have been put upon the situation? Would my explanation have availed? Hardly. Suppose, as is most likely, a row had oc-curred, and the matter had gone into the courts. What would a jury have thought of my apparently all too diaphanous story? hate to think of what the consequences

might have been, both to myself and to "It is true, my character was, and still is, fairly good, and the cat was there to testify in my behalf, but I fear that would not have helped me much. But suppose me exonerated by a jury. Would not 'suspicion, strong as proof of holy writ,' have damned

"I haven't the least doubt of it. night taught me a powerful lesson. I have since been exceedingly careful in passing judgment upon others when the evidence is based on appearances only, no matter how convincing these may seem.
"I sometimes meet my former tenants, now pater and mater familias, but I never do so without experiencing an uncomfortable feel-There is nothing puritanical about the

"I may say, in conclusion, that I am also mighty particular how I travel about at night, especially when garbed only in rectitude and a very short robe de nuit."

THE BICYCLE POLICEMAN. Feature of Metropolitan Life

Brought About by the Wheel. Collier's Weekly. It is an interesting thing to note the evo-

lution of the bicycle and all pertaining to it since the experimental introduction of the now old-fashioned "high" wheels twenty or more years ago. Many things that appeared not to have even a remote connection with the wheel in its early days have since come under its ever-increasing influence. As the machine liminished in size it grew in popularity. Women began to join the ranks of the male devotees, at first singly and timidly, then in flocks and bevies, until to-day a bicycle standing in the area or chained to the front gatepost of a house is no indication of the

sex of the dwellers therein. Our vocabulary is richer by several words that have been coined to fit the needs of the "cyclists." Dressmakers, machinists and craftsmen of various kinds have been cept at their wits' end to meet the demand for novelty in the necessaries and luxuries of the wheel. Lawmakers have enacted measures for the protection of the wheelmen, now grown so powerful in num-bers and influence that they can no longer be ignored politically. To enforce some of be ignored politically. To enforce some of these laws and to suppress the "scorcher" it became necessary to place the patrolmen on an equal footing with the bicyclists, as it was found that a patrolman of even superior sprinting ability stood a poor show indeed when it came to overhauling a speeding rider. Hence the organization in New York and Brooklyn of the bicycle

In New York, at present, this squad is composed of only four men, but as they have proved the wisdom of the plan in a variety of ways, the number will soon be increased to about thirty. Eighth avenue and the Boulevard in New York city are the only streets patrolled in this manner. There the crowd of cyclists is always the most conng up of all manner of vehicles is in consequence greater than elsewhere. These exciting runaways and captures, in which members of the bicycle squad have figured uniquely, and at great personal risk. At a glance it can be seen that this is an extremely hazardous performance, and one requiring coolness, skill and courage of the highest order. It is safe to assume that the icycle policeman has come to stay.

Wisconsin Town Shaken. MARINETTE, Wis., May 2—About o'clock last evening a shock like an ear quake shock the entire city. Houses trobled for a few seconds, windows rat THE CREOLE OF TO-DAY

HIS CHARACTERISTICS SOMEWHAT CHANGED IN LATE YEARS.

How the Fashionables of New Orleans Amuse Themselves-The Creole Girl Charming as Ever.

New York Evening Sun. A process is at work among the Creoles of ouisiana which is slowly depriving them of the peculiarities of manner that have so long distinguished them. They are gradually being Americanized, or, more properly speaking, made like the Americans of English Before the war there was many a Creole

who never saw the "other side of Canal street," that is, that portion of New Orleans lying above Canal street, which then separated the Creole from the American portion of the city. In those days the Creoles possessed the wealth and were dominant. Imoued with their own traditions, religious and otherwise, they held aloof from the new comers from the English-speaking sections of the country. They religiously excluded them from their social life. The relations the two elements bore to each other were of a purely business nature. The Creoles were always courteous and hospitable, but they never encouraged a closer intimacy than business made necessary. The war changed all this. The Creoles went into the army in defense of the Confederacy with fervor and enthusiasm. They not only gave their blood; they sacrificed their wealth. Creoles and Americans alike emerged from the struggle impoverished. A common misfortune drew them together

Then came the struggle with the carpet-bag rulers of Louislana, which lasted until the oody encounter at the foot of Canal in 1874, known in Louisiana "14th of September," in which the street as the "White League," recruited from the better elements of the white population of Louisiana, completely overthrew the carpet-baggers and paved the way for the ultimate withdrawal of the federal soldiers. In these troubles the whites of Louisiana of all races were drawn together, and the first step toward their amaigamation into a homogeneou community was taken. It was the best thing that could have hap-

pened to the Creoles, and because it bene-fited the Creoles it redounded to the advantage of the Americans. The custom of inles and fortunes together had been so gennization of Louisiana that the race was slowy but surely deteriorating intellectually and physically. When the object of this perclous practice was removed the practice itself fell into disuse. The vigorous Ameri- | ways. can blood is infusing into the Creole race and its regeneration is effecting. A Creole does not observe the change, but it is apparent to a stranger. The new race is more energetic and self-reliant than the old. It embodies the physical vitality and sound common sense of the American and the mental acuteness and sagacity of the Creole. been somewhat altered they still retain many of the characteristics pictured by Cable and others who wrote of them two decades ago. A stranger is always sure to be hospitably reated when properly introduced. While the Creoies are keen in a business transaction and drive as close a bargain as a Yankee trader, they draw a sharp line between their business and social life. They are not at all mercenary. If you go into a store and ask will quit his work to look up the address. and often will walk two blocks to show you a drink on the way.

In his house the Creole cannot do too uch for you. There is no stiffness or conventionality about your welcome. You are made to feel at home. After a few visits you are privileged to drop in at your con-venience to dine or for a friendly chat. There will always be a place for you at the table. The Creole dinner is a marvel. They are masters of the art of cooking, and their coffee-well, after you have tried it once you are never satisfied with the coffee you get elsewhere.

ATHLETIC MEN. The men are small of stature and dark They have black hair and eyes, and are generally wiry and strong. Among the athletes of New Orleans to-day they are the fastest runners. They excel where quickness and agility are required. They are fond of yachting, rowing, hunting and fishing. There are many yacht clubs about Lake Ponchartrain and Lake Borgne, and the banks of the bayous and lagoons that abound in the swampy districts about New Orleans are lotted with their rowing club houses and unting club establishments.

The long summer months, when business is stagnant in New Orleans, are occupied in yachting and fishing expeditions on the lakes of Louisiana and the sounds and inlets of the Mississippi, Alabama and Florida coasts. Scattered between New Orleans and Mobile are a number of summer resorts; in fact. along the shore from Pearl river, where the swamps end, nearly all the way to Mobile are a succession of summer houses, all frame, surrounded by spacious grounds and shaded by majestic live oaks, which give hem a venerable aspect. Before the war Barataria bay and the

slands on the south coast of Louisiana to he westward of the delta of the Mississippi river were favorite summer resorts, but the disaster at Lost island, described by Lafcadio Hearn, in his charming little story 'Chita," wherein several hundred of the best people of Louisiana were swept away and drowned by a tidal wave, frightened

he men return to New Orleans. Aside from their business pursuits they occupy themselves with social diversions. They give dances, theater parties, balls, etc., mostly of an informal nature. When the French opera The Creoles are great lovers of music, and the French opera is the great social rendez-vous of the better classes of New Orleans, Americans, as well as Creoles. Except on special nights they attend the opera in ordinary dress.

reoles, or any of the New Orleans people, or that matter. They drink a great deal. They are also great gamolers. They spend their Sundays hunting wild fowl on the lakes and bayous in and about the city. New Orieans, it must be remembered, covers a arger area than any other American city except Chicago, despite its relatively insig-nificant population. Within its corporate imits-160 square miles in extent-are thousands of acres of swamps, through which sluggish bayous flow in all directions. Ducks and other wild water fowl abound on these streams during the winter season. Within a few miles of the city wild cats, a few deer and an occasional black bear can be found. The hunting club houses are well stocked with liquors and eatables, and the dinners after hunting expeditions are works of art. The Creole is not the chivalrous creature toward women that has been painted. In his drinking bouts and after theater dinners he requently becomes coarse and vulgar. The duelling system has almost entirely disappeared. Occasionally some young fellow sends out a challenge and sometimes a meeting occurs. Rapiers are generally the weapons, and the results are never serious. At one time there were many famous swords-men in New Orleans, and fencing masters plied a profitable trade. With the decline of duelling, however, the necessity for skill in swordsmanship ceased and to-day there are only one or two fencing musters in the city. MARDI GRAS BALLS.

The most important social functions of the year are the balls given during the Mardi Gras festivities by the s veral secret societies which support the Mardi Gras celebrations. They are very exclusive affairs, to which only strangers who come highly recommended, are fortunate enough to receive invitations. Wealth :- not a factor. The social standing of a min in New Orleans depends on his birth and breeding. The peo-ple must know who a man is, what his famwas, etc. The "Rex" ball is the only one at which the "upper" and "lower" classes mingle indiscriminately. The street pageants, of course, are seen by all. The carnival has attracted so many persons to New Orleans in the last few years that the merchants who maintain it with annual contributions are contemplating a more elaborate enterainment. They are talking of extending the lebration over two weeks instead of on The Creole is at his best in Mardi Gras time. His love of pomp and display, inherited from his French and Spanish ancestors, is gratified. He plunges into the dissipation with such fervor that it sometimes takes the whole of Lent for him to recover. No visitor to Louisiana, especially be from the North, becomes acquainted be from the North, becomes acquainted with the Creole women and does not succumb to the subtle influence of her fascinating personality. She is one of the most womanly women in America. Reared in the convents of New Origans, which she never leaves until she has been graduated, she possesses a modesty of manner that is captivating the knows that the fireside is her empire

etty, She manifests



out in life with the firm determination of conquering the world. He means to achieve success and wealth and fame. His intentions are good, and his will is strong. If he has the hodily strength to carry him through, his efforts will be crowned with achievement. Bod. ly strength and health are his greatest capital. Without them he can hope for nothing. How many young men and young women are cut off just when

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the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-sixth of all the deaths in the world-the disease which doctors call consumption. Consumption has been considered incurable, and the medical profession. has never made a greater mistake than this. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal - why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the plood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent, of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections. There is no reason why the child of consumptive parents need ever have consumption if its blood and lungs are strengthened by the proper use of the "Discovery." All who have any reason to fear consumption, should read the chapters on that disease in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great medical work of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, has reached a sale of over 680,000 copies. It will be sent free of charge on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. _____

faith. Her favorite places of worship are St. Luke's Cathedral, opposite Jackson square, a quaint old building erected during the days of the Spanish occupation, and the termarriage for the purpose of keeping es- | Jesuits' church on Baronne street, just and often a mother at eighteen. As she dequickly, but she lives to an old age, and becomes either very fat or just the opposite. She retains her gentleness of disposition al-

The Creole girl has never yet shown any disposition to take up bicycle riding or wear ploomers and short skirts. She considers such things "unladylike. She keeps in the house and is not given to promenading on the streets except in the spring and autumn on the Esplanade. The Creole girl never goes to the theater alone with a young man. There must be a chaperone along. Sometimes, however, two young pairs are per-mitted to go by themselves. The Creole girl never takes supper with her escort after having been to the theater. When she goes to the opera she goes with her parents, and in their carriage. If a young man goes with her it is as her guest. The Creole girl does not dress according

styles which prevail in the North. THROWING AWAY THINGS. Difficulty of Getting Rid of Useless Household Rubbish.

to the style of the New York girl. She has

a style of her own, which is modified from

year to year to conform to prevailing fash-

ions, that is better suited to her than the

Suffalo Courier. The mere moving is not so heavy a trial. f you go the right way about it there need be but little confusion or lingering foriornness. The hard part is abandoning the old things. After years of use you get to love the dents and precarious footing of a three-legged coffee pot, and to leave it behind in the movement to the new home s like leaving a friend on a slaking ship because he has a glass eye. It is so hard to choose. You go up into the garret with a hard heart. You ruthlessly haul down into the basement the chests that for years have been catchalls. They contain the things that you once put away to polish or mend the next week. They are covered with three years' dust. You had almost forgotten them. If somebody else had pitched them into the ash barrel you would have gone your ways, happy in your ignorance. But you take them out, plece by piece, and think of this one that it may ome day be of use; of that, that with a bit. of cement it can be brought to look as good. as new; of the other, that you can make somebody a Christmas gift of it. Your heart grows tender over the relies and you care-

fully pack them for the van. There is no doubt that an ingenious man of good address could make a fine living as a fell destroyer. He could be hired a fortnight before moving day to ransack your house and smash or otherwise make way with every useless thing that clutters shelves and closets. Of course, it would never do for you to be at home to superintend his labors. His occupation would be gone in that case. A hundred times a day his ears would be startled by the agonized. cry: Oh, don't throw that away! We cam put angle-worms in that when we go fish-ing next summer;" or, "Oh, we must keep that. It's just the thing to keep carpet tacks in.

must be left to do his work alone. Go into the country for a day, leaving him in full possession of the house. When you return at night things will look about as usual, but a cartload of rubbish will have vanished utterly. The fell destroyer will prenot have done the business in so cold-blooded a fashion. There is only one thing to dread. The fell destroyer may have burned up a pair of worn-out mittens which the mistress of the manse used to wear in childhood. If he has done this thing and she remembers the mittens and searches for them, the fell destroyer will never

BRUNSWICK STEW.

again be employed in that house.

Delectable Dish That Makes Ten-Table Talk.

In the western portion of Tennessee, during July, August and September of each year, it has been the custom for a number of years for congenial spirits to meet together and have a "Brunswick Stew." usually takes place in some beautiful wooded dell, by a spring or good well, and there, while the juicy lamb or suckling pig is barbecuing upon the hickory spits over the ruddy coals of oak bark, the Brunswick stew is being prepared. It is a famous dish when properly prepared, and I give you the recipe of a celebrated cook in Fayette county, Tennessee, whose stews are the delight of every epicure who tastes them. To prepare a stew for ten persons you require the following articles: First-One and one-half waterbucketfuls Second-Five pounds of nice, fully ripe,

fresh tomatoes, or a three-pound can of the same. Fresh tomatoes are always prefer-Third-Three fat squirrels, or five good-Fourth—Two pounds of Irish potatoes, peeled and sliced fine. Fifth-Two pints of fresh, tender, green corn, cut down the grain and then sheed

Sixth-One pound of good butter. Seventh-Two pounds of fat bacon, in one ece and not cut up. If the tomatoes are very acid, just a dash of sugar with salt and red pepper to suit the

The great secret of a successful stew is he cooking, and unless properly prepared is always disappointing. Constant, continued stirring is required. First, place the water in a large iron kettle upon the fire, and let it come to a boll, then put in the chickens or squirre's, cut into small pieces at every joint, together with a single piece of fat meat. Add salt and skim anything which may rise to the surface. Add now the tomatoes and from this point on keep continually boiling, and stir constantly, being pard ular to stir from the botton utes after adding the to pods of red pepper. Let the mixture bell until the meat of the chickens or squirre. parates from the bones and becomes therughly cooked and blended together. When this occurs the meat will be in fine shreds, and the bones white and clear. This proadd the corn and butter and let boil not onger than thirty minutes, take from the

for the gods. x-Senator Wallace's Condition. NEW YORK, May 2.—Ex-Senator William. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, was still unonscious at midulght to-night. His at-nding physician said at that hour that ore had been no change in the patient's

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